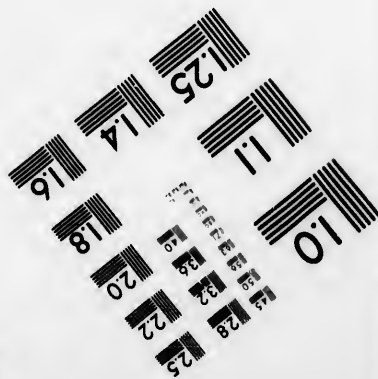
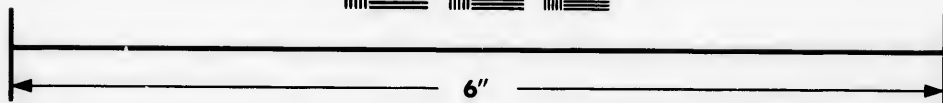
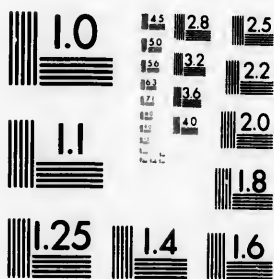


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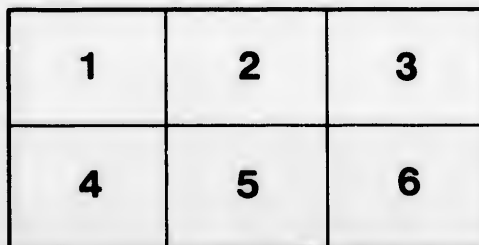
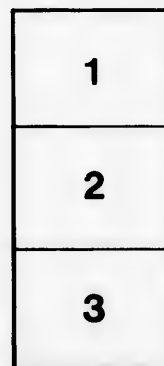
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THE LOG-SHANTY BOOK-SHELF

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FOR 1895.

EARLY PIONEER TRAVEL-TENDENCIES WITH SOME
RESULTS.

by
Mary Scadding.

TORONTO:

THE COPP, CLARK COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTERS, COLBORNE STREET.

1895.

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THE LOG-SHANTY BOOK-SHELF FOR 1895.

EARLY PIONEER TRAVEL-TENDENCIES, WITH SOME RESULTS.

I have this year placed on the shelf devoted to such a purpose, in the Pioneer's Lodge on the Industrial Exhibition grounds at Toronto, during the great September Exhibition, a number of volumes labelled "My Travel Books," they being the representatives and to a great extent the outcome in the first instance of a smaller collection now for the most part dispersed, and irretrievably lost, which consisted of productions of a somewhat juvenile character, containing brief narratives of early voyages and discoveries, shipwrecks, conflicts with savages in the South Seas, and so on.

The effect of such narratives on one's own boyish mind, as on that doubtless of hundreds of others, was to excite a certain hunger for travel and exploration which must some day be satisfied. Even in the primitive days of Canada when literature of all kinds was almost inaccessible in the backwoods, reading of this kind in some way or other did come before the eyes of boys. Among the homely contents of the chests brought over by immigrants from the "Old Country" were often found the remains of old books of travel which had been favourites among members of the family.

At an early period I had certainly picked up in some quarter or other "Narratives of Captain Cook's Discoveries," "Anson's Voyage Round the World," "Dampier's Voyage Round the World," "Alexander Selkirk's Life in the Island of Juan Fernandez" worked up by De Foe into "Robinson Crusoe," "The Life of Prince Lee-Boo of the Pelew Islands," Beechey's "Mutiny of the Bounty," Byron's "Narrative of the Wreck of the Wager," and so forth.

By a perusal of these the travel tendency was no doubt to some extent promoted.

On looking back I can see now that it was not altogether an overmastering thirst for learning, technically so called, that led one, in 1833, to assent to the proposal made by friends that we should be transferred from the midst of very primitive surroundings in Canada to the University of Cambridge; but the travel tendency and the prospect of a more than three years' sojourn within the bounds of beautiful and richly-storied England had something to do with that assent.

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It is well remembered that at almost the first inspection of the Cambridge University Calendar the mention of Travelling Bachelors caught the eye and took the fancy. The said "Travelling Bachelors" were two young men selected every three years to travel for the space of three years in foreign lands, each by a different route, with the injunction laid upon them that they were to write back to the Vice Chancellor of the University two letters in the Latin language descriptive of local customs, curiosities, and so forth. In one's simplicity the winners of this distinction seemed to be personages whose lot was in an especial degree to be envied. The pleasant tours shadowed forth in the travel books forming the Log-shanty book-shelf of 1895 were not, however, any of them, undertaken with a view to the fulfilment of the duties of an Academic position. They were the legitimate outcome in the first instance of the travel-tendency aroused in a young Canadian mind years ago by such narratives of adventure and travel as those already referred to, but afterwards augmented and rendered more intelligent by the perusal of such works as those in the following list, collected from time to time in after years; some samples of which are likewise displayed.

The travel tendency, after all, in the case of the writer, never led to what would be esteemed a very wide field of achievement in the present day, as will be seen by a glance at the list of travel books appended below. The regions traversed were some now become, through the facilities of locomotion, quite familiar to a large number of persons. Belgium, with Brussels and Waterloo, the Rhine, the Alps and Switzerland with Basle, Lausanne, Lake Lemane and Geneva; France and the Rhone, with Lyons, Arles, Nismes, and Marseilles; Italy with the Arno, the Appenines, the Tiber and Rome; Naples and its Bay, with Pompeii and Vesuvius, with Posilippo and Puteoli.

Had one lived some forty or fifty years later, exploration most probably would have been extended to Egypt and the East, to Nineveh and its remains, to Palestine, the Valleys of the Jordan and the Red Sea. But such ambitious excursions were quite out of the question for ordinary tourists.

There can be no doubt but that the free and intelligent use of the Holy Scriptures by the young, and in their hearing, has in not a few instances the effect of inciting a desire to visit the localities mentioned.

There is a certain fascination in the terms Parthian, Medes, Elamites, dwellers in Mesopotamia, Cappadocia, Pontus, Phrygia, Pamphylia, the parts of Lybia about Cyrene, Crete, Arabia, Melita, Patmos, and we secretly wish to become further cognizant of them. So far, however, as Palestine and its sacred places are concerned, it is just as well perhaps that matters should have been as they were, when we are informed by such writers as Kinglake in his "Eothen, or traces of travel brought home from the East," of the pious frauds practised on visitors from the days of the Crusaders to the present time—deceptions which tend greatly to mar the reverential feeling desirable to be retained in regard to that land and those sacred places. It is bad enough to be shocked at Rome

with the groundless fables with which the ear of visitors is dinned touching St. Peter and his pretended doings there, who, it may be, was never in Italy at all, but it would be more jarring to one's sense of propriety to have similar fictions thrust upon him at every turn, touching One more to be revered than St. Peter.

More travel books illustrative of England might have been named. Subsequently to the first transplantation, four visits to the well remembered and dear old land were made in '33, '40, '52, and '66 respectively, two of them of considerable duration and all diligently made use of for the purposes of exploration and study. In the process, the broad Atlantic was nine times traversed, the voyage on two occasions each occupying a period of nearly eight weeks, so that an addition perhaps ought to have been made to our travel books in reference to sea experiences; but all these things in the present age of general locomotion seem to be, as we have already said, too trivial to be dwelt upon.

Travel books too might have been interspersed having reference to this Continent; but here, again, inter-oceanic railways and other conveniences for locomotion have now rendered early local excursions quite insignificant, consisting as these did—in one's own case—of, for the most part, flying holiday trips to Chicago say, the Prairies, the Mississippi at Rock Island, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Burlington, New Jersey, Long Branch, Boston, Nahant; and in our own Canadian territory to Quebec, St. Lawrence, and the Saguenay, Montreal, the Ottawa and Bytown, the Manitoulines, the Sault; Detroit, Michilimackinac and so on, all now more or less familiar to every one.

The joy of harvest in the fields of literature relating to travel and other subjects so often experienced came to an end, in the writer's case in 1888. In early boyhood an embarrassing shortsightedness had been the penalty endured for an undue poring over small print, over Latin and Greek texts, and the adoption of a minute style of handwriting. In the year named the trouble assumed the form of a partial paralysis of the optic nerve. A dense veil of blue mist, not quite opaque but opaque enough to render all objects undefined, all print illegible, and writing impracticable, the features of every human face blurred and impossible to be recognized, pictures, maps, engravings, all no longer to be deciphered. Happily the hue of this veil is of no gloomy tint, but is ethereal and rather natural looking, promising all the while to be simply transient.

September, 1895.

H. S.

“MY TRAVEL-BOOKS.” SOME RESULTS OF THE TRAVEL-TENDENCY IN AN
EARLY PIONEER.

Vol. 1.—Liverpool, Addey's Picturesque Handbook. Chester, 62 Illustrations. The English Lakes. Otley's Guide. Lonsdale caves, hills, etc. Hudson's Handbook for Lake Visitors, especially to Furness Abbey.

Vol. 2.—City of York, Strangers' Guide to. Pearce's Ancient and Modern York, its Minster and Roman Remains. Carlisle—Arthur's Guide to, with Corby, Rose Castle, etc. Edinburgh—M'Dowall's Guide to, including Leith, Roslin, Dalkeith, Musselburgh, Prestonpans, etc.

Vol. 3.—Handbook Guides. Salisbury Cathedral, Winchester Cathedral, Saint Alban's Abbey, and St. Michael's Church, Dunstable, St. Mary Magdalene, Launceston: Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney and Sark.

Vol. 4.—North Wales—Murray's Handbook. A Week's Walk in Snowdonia, etc.

Vol. 5.—North Wales—Cliff's Guide-book. Isle of Man—Glover's Guide-book, with Tod's hints on fishing in the Island.

Vol. 6.—North Wales—Pocket companion; J. Hemingway.

Vol. 7.—Ludlow in Wales, with its Castle and Neighbourhood—Third Edition; Ludlow, 1865. Guide-book to Tenby, Wales. Tenby, 1870. The Trossachs, Stirling, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond, etc., Black's Guide; Edinburgh, 1867. Prince Consort's Memorial, authorized account of; London, 1874. Herne Bay, the Reculvers, Whitstable, Canterbury etc.; London, 1833. Brighton—History of the Pavilion, Chain Pier, the Steyne, Brighton.

Vol. 8.—Monmouthshire—Beaven's beauties of Chepstow.

Vol. 9.—Cambridge—Isle of Ely and Wisbeach. Pictorial Guide to the Colleges of Cambridge, etc. Oxford—Strangers' Guide to the University and City; to Blenheim and Woodstock. Paris—Black's Guide to, and the Exhibition of 1878. Northern Italy—Coghlan's Handbook for Travellers, 1861, includes Genoa, Turin, Milan, etc.

Vol. 10.—Cambridge—New Guide, 1821. Full description of Town, Colleges, etc.

Vol. 11.—Cambridge—Stranger's Companion, 1825. Divided into walks with small views.

Vol. 12.—Oxford—Parker's Handbook, with beautiful wood cuts.

Vol. 13.—Devonshire—Black's Guide. Maps of the course of the Tamar, Dartmoor Forest, etc.

Vol. 14.—Cornwall, Somersetshire and Dorset, Pinnock, 1828. Bought at Spurway's, Honiton.

Vol. 15.—Devon and Cornwall—reached by the London and South-Western, North and South Devon, Cornwall and West Cornwall Railways. Meason's Guide, with views along the whole route, showing Exeter, Torquay, Dartmouth, Truro, Falmouth, etc.

Vol. 16.—Chester—Cathedral Handbook, the Roman Walls, Gateways, the Rows, the Dee, the Roodey and its Racecourse, Eaton Hall, etc. York—The Visitor's Guide to its Cathedral,

St. Mary's Abbey, the Castle, the Walls, the Bars or Gates, etc. Dover—Batchelor's Guide—The Castle, Roman and later; the Pharos and Ancient Church, Shakespeare's Cliff, etc. Hampshire and Isle of Wight, from the Journey Book of England, includes Winchester, Southampton, Portsmouth, Newport, Carisbrooke, Cowes, Ryde, Ventnor, the Needles Rocks, etc.

Vol. 17.—Cartoons for the First Tour, Victor Verax. Florence—Its Lions, by an Artist, National Gallery, London; Felix Summerly, British Museum, Handbook. Paris Exhibition, 1867, Bradshaw's Handbook.

Vol. 18.—Paris and Northern France—Baedeker; Coblenz, Karl Baedeker.

Vol. 19.—Paris—Murray's Handbook, 1878.

Vol. 20.—Panoramic Chart of the Rhine, from its source to Cologne; descriptions in three languages (bought on steamer on the Rhine).

Vol. 21.—Illustrated map of Switzerland—A. Vaillenia, with twenty-one views.

Vol. 22.—Nismes, South of France, with engravings of Roman remains, the Amphitheatre, Maison-Carrée, and Pont-in-Gard; Marseilles, Itinerary along the Rhone from Lyons. Geneva—Prior's account of its lake and neighbourhood, Lausanne, Chillon, Vevay, etc.

Vol. 23.—Florence—Guide to. Ducci, quai de l'Arno. Ten engravings of buildings and statuary.

Vol. 24.—Switzerland—Baedeker, Manuel du Voyageur.

Vol. 25. Tuscany, Lucca and Florence. John Murray, plans and travelling map.

Vol. 26.—Rome—A summary of the researches of Vasi and Nibby, with twenty-five engravings; bought at L. Piale's English reading room, Rome, 1852.

Vol. 27-28.—Rome—Vasi's Itinerary. Rome, 1813; 37 plates, 2 vols.

Vol. 29.—Vasi's Itinerary from Rome to Naples, Rome, Glass, Piazza di S. Ferdinando, 1816.

Vol. 30.—Pompeii—Its Ruins; by Stanislas D'Aloe. Naples—Guide to; sold by J. Glass, 64 Toledo Street. It describes the ancient route from Rome by the Appian way through Terracina and Gaeta. It gives at some length also Horace's account of his famous journey to Brundisium, B.C. 41, to be seen in Satyr V., B. I.

Vol. 31.—Pozzuoli—Antonio Parrino's Guide-book, with maps and engravings of ancient sculptors. Naples, 1727.

AIDS TO THE TRAVEL-TENDENCY SUCH AS AN EARLY PIONEER COULD LAY HOLD OF FROM TIME TO TIME. SOME SPECIMENS SHOWN.

John Harris.—*Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca*; or, a Complete Collection of Voyages and Travels; consisting of above four hundred of the most authentic writers, beginning with Hæckluyt, Purchass, etc., in English; Ramusio in Italian; Thevenot, etc., in French; De Bry, and Grynali, Novus Orbis in Latin; the Dutch East India Company in Dutch; and continued with others of note, that have published Histories, Voyages, Travels, or Discoveries, in the English, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, or Dutch

tongues; relating to any part of Asia, Africa, America, Europe, or the Islands thereof, to this present time, with the Heads of several of our most considerable sea-commanders, and a great number of excellent maps of all parts of the world, and cuts of most curious things in all the voyages; with original documents at full length, etc., etc. London: Printed for Thomas Bennet, at the Half-moon, in St. Paul's Church-yard; John Nicholson, at the King's Arms, in Little Britain; and Daniel Midwinter, at the Rose and Crown, in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1706. Two volumes, folio.

Bernard Varenius's *Geographia Generalis*—A Treatise on Systematic Geography, edited by Sir Isaac Newton while Lucasian Professor at Cambridge. The work is divided into three parts; the first treats of Absolute Geography, the second of Relative Geography, and the third of Comparative Geography. The author had wider and more scientific views than prevailed for well nigh a century after his book was published. The present is Sir Isaac Newton's edition, printed at Cambridge, at the University Press, 1672.

Philemon Holland's translation of Pliny's History of the World, commonly called his *Historia Naturalis*. London: Adam Islip, 1601. Two volumes, folio.

P. Martyr.—De Rebus Oceanicis, et Novo Orbe. Cologne, 1574.

Michael Antoine Baudrand's *Geographia*—Alphabetically arranged. Printed at Paris by Michalet, A.D., 1682. Two volumes, folio.

Macarius—Patriarch of Antioch, A.D. 600. His travel narrated by Paul of Aleppo. (The portion relating to Moscow, and Novogorod, translated by Halfour, 1835.)

Dr. E. D. Clarke's Travels in Russia, Tartary, and Turkey, A.D. 1810. De Lamartine's Travels in the East and the Holy Land, A.D. 1832. Howard Malcolm's Travels in the Burmah Empire, A.D. 1835. J. L. Stephen's Travels in Egypt, Arabia Petraea, and the Holy Land; also in Greece, Turkey, Russia, and Poland, A.D. 1835. (All in one volume.)

Germany—Madame de Stael. New York, 1814.

Sir William Gell's Pompeii and Architectural Remains at Pompeii, A.D. 1819.

Mibby's Plan of Ancient Rome, showing the remains. Rome, 1839.

Salmon's Modern Gazetteer: absolutely necessary for rendering the public news and other historical occurrences intelligible and entertaining. London, 1782.

Bird's-eye View of the World. Onesime Reclus (translated), Boston; quarto, six maps and four hundred illustrations.

Atlas—Migeon: A French universal geography in folio form, giving the history and statistics of every country, with 26 coloured maps, each map having an engraving of some object in the country of historical or archeological interest. The French African Colonies are surrounded by a fine frame-work of tropical scenery, with palm trees, etc. Paris—Montrogne, Rue Du Chemin des Plantes.

Camden's Britannia, in Latin. London, 1607. Folio.

Camden—Britannia. Philemon Holland's translation. London, 1610. Folio.

Camden—His annals of English affairs, etc. Leyden Elzevir, 1625.

Michael Drayton.—The Polyolbion (Included in his works). A Poetical Review of Britain and its history in 1613. Edinburgh, 1793. Royal octavo.

Great Britain—Forty-eight select views, by the most eminent artists, with descriptions. London: John and Josiah Boydell.

England Displayed.—Being a new, complete and accurate survey and description of the Kingdom of England and Principality of Wales, etc. The whole forming such an accurate and comprehensive account of this country as has never yet been published, and will be equally entertaining and instructive. London: Adlard and Browne, printers, 1780. 2 volumes, folio, county maps and full page views of castles, fortified seats, ruined priories, etc.

Daniel De Foe's Tour through the whole of Great Britain. Divided into circuits or Journeys, containing a description of the principal cities and towns, their situation, government and commerce. The customs, manners, exercises, diversion, and employments of the people. The nature and virtue of the many medicinal springs with which both parts of the United Kingdom abound, particularly those of Bath, Tunbridge, Bristol, Cheltenham, Moffat, etc. London, 1702. 4 vols. 12 mo.

Robinson Crusoe, reprinted from Daniel De Foe's text of A.D. 1719, with one hundred illustrations by Ernest Griset.

Patterson's Roads, Mogg's edition. A description of all the direct and principal cross-roads of England and Wales, etc. London, 1822.

London—"Stow's Survey." London, 1633. Folio.

Wilson and Spence's City of York. Seventeen copper-plates. York, 1788. 2 vols. octavo.

The Vale Royall of England in 1856. Thomas Hughes' edition, 1852.

North Wales—Roscoe's Wanderings and Excursions, with fifty engravings. London, 1844.

County of Devon—Tristram Risdon's Chronological Description or Survey, made for the love of his country and countrymen in that province. London: W. Mears, at the Lamb, without Temple Bar; and F. Hooke, Flower-de-luce, against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet street, 1723

Devonshire—White's History, Gazetteer and Directory. Sheffield. Thick octavo.

Cornwall—Richard Warner's Tour in 1808. Bath: Richard Cruttwell, 1809.

Cornwall—Illustrated Itinerary of. Cyrus Redding, London. Quarto.

Cornwall—Unsentimental Journey Through. By the author of "John Halifax Gentleman." London. Quarto, thirty-five illustrations.

Isle of Wight—Bramm's picture; many engraved views. Woolton, Isle of Wight.

Bridges, Babbicombe and other Poems. Torquay, 1842.

Anstey Christopher—New Bath Guide; a series of Poetical Epistles. London: Vernor and Hood, 1804.

Glastonbury Abbey—A Poem. Taunton, 1828.

Fonthill Abbey, Wiltshire, Mansion of Beckfords (author of Vathek's); Shaftsbury, 1822.

North American and West Indian Gazetteer; containing an authentic description of the Colonies and Islands in that part of the globe. Illustrated with maps. London, 1778.

Major Robert Rogers' Concise Account of North America, the British Colonies therein, the Rivers, Lakes and Indian tribes. London, 1765.

David William Smith's Short Topographical Description of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada in North America, with Gazetteer. London: W. Faden, 1799.

Robert Fleming Gourlay's Statistical Account of Upper Canada, with general introduction and maps. London, 1822. 3 vols., octavo.

Sir F. Palgrave—"The Merchant and the Friar (Marco Polo and Roger Bacon); second title, "Truth and Fictions of the Middle Ages." London, 1837.

Goldsmith's Traveller—Thirty London Art Union illustrations, 1851. Quarto.

John Wilkins' discourses concerning the moon and its inhabitants, London: John Gallibrand at the Golden Ball in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1634.

Gulliver Interpreted. T. Morten's illustrations, New York.

Longfellow—Poems of Places (in England and Wales). Boston, 1876. 4 vols., 12 mo.

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